NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1817. [Vol. LVI.—No. [illegible].]

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

EDWARD STANHOPE,

Has for sale at his Store in Broad-street the following New Garden Seeds.

WHITE Onion; Yellow do.; Red do.; Blood and Orange Beet; early turnip do.; carrot; parsnip; long and early cucumber; water and musk mellon; dutch summer squash; crookneck summer and winter do.; white head, early curled head and speckled lettice; salmon, scarlet and turnip radish; drumhead, savoy, red and early yorkshire cabbage; flat and french turnip; sage; double pepper grass; burnet; solid celery; summer savory; parsley; asparagus; pink; english sorrell; early June, golden hotspur, charlton, string, white marrowfat, green dwarf marrowfat, and strawberry dwarf Peas; early six week dwarf, white and blue cramberry pole, and kidney pole Beans.

Newport, March 7.

HAY-SEED.

A SUPPLY of the best kinds of HAY-SEED just received, viz.—Large and small Red Clover Seed; Six casks of Herd's Grass, and a few bushels of Burden's ditto.—*Also*, One bushel of Mustard Seed, and one do. of Prussian blue Peas.—For sale by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
No. 70, head of Broad-Street.

Newport, March 8.

Medical Society.

A MEETING of the Censors of the *Rhode Island Medical Society*, for the Southern District, will be held at the Senate Chamber of the State-House in Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President,
W. TURNER, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 7.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court held at Newport on last Monday of August, A. D. 1816, *will be Sold at Public Auction, on the 7th of 4th Month*, 1817, *at 2 o'clock P. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day after, on the premises.*

ALL the right, title and interest that *Gideon Dennis*, late of Portsmouth in said county, died seized of in a certain tract of Land in Portsmouth, about two miles from the stone bridge, on the road to Newport, containing twelve acres, with an excellent young orchard thereon; the soil is good, and is well walled. *Also*, A Lot of Land lying near the river, containing three acres, with the privilege of sea manure.—Conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place.

ROBERT DENNIS, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, 22d of 2d mo. 1817.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport on the first Monday of March, 1817,

SO much of the Real Estate of ANDREW FREEBODY, late of Westerly, deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased, together with the expences of settling the estate of the deceased, and incidental charges, will be sold at Public Auction on the second MONDAY of April, 1817, and the following day.—Said Estates is situated partly in Newport, Middletown and Jamestown:—That in Newport consists of about eight Acres of Land, situated in the south part of the town;—That in Middletown, consists of about 60 Acres of Land, now in the possession of *James Chase*;—And that in Jamestown, is the Farm now in the possession of *Peleg Potter*.—The Sale will be on the premises; that in Newport, on said Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and in Middletown, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day—The Sale in Jamestown, on the day following, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time and places of sale.

SYLVESTER GAVIT, } *Executors.*
JAMES CHASE, }

Newport, March 7, 1817.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of HAY, and Oat Fodder, of a good quality, which will be Sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to

EDWARD HAMMETT.

Newport, March 7.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Newport, R. I. March 7, 1817.

☞ Those who may apply, will please to say *advertised*, when calling for them.

Abrams Lewis
Appleby Mary 3 let.
Allen A. D. S.
Atkinson Geoghegan
Ayres Samuel 2 let.
Briggs Elizabeth
Briggs Elizabeth
Brown Wm.
Burdick Jesse
Bogar Allen E. 2 let.
Bateman William
Brooks Asa
Bennet Patience
Brown Isaac
Billington Sally
Burdick Isaac V.
Billings Mary
Barlow Calvin
Beardsby Capt. Asa
Burdick Rev. Henry
Baxter Isaac
Chamblee Mrs. Olena
Crossman Joseph
Caffin Capt. Stephen
Cumming M.
Chappell Mary H.
Craft William
Chace Capt. Jno.
Carney Richard
Coyle Michael
Clark Joseph
Chace Jane
Clark Henry
Channing Henry
Cozzens Wm.
Channing W. 2 let.
Dumarest John I.
Dunham Benj.
Dickson Gordon
Downing Benj.
Dennis Capt. Jno.
Dennis Thomas 5 let.
Fray Judith
Forsyth Jno P.
Green Stephen A.
Greis Aboy
Guerney Elisabeth
Green Benj.
Gardner Capt. Henry
Green Stephen
Hazard Jeremiah
Heidfstetter Jno. L.
Hodgson Wm.
Henry George
Hart Eliza
Hooper George 2 let.
Hick Rosanna
Hicks Elizabeth
Hannah Alexander
Hitch Capt. Ebenezer
Hall H.
Jouvet Peter
Irish Tillinghast
Ignatus I. P.
Lewis Enoch
Lawton Sabina
Lawton Wm. W.
Littlefield Capt. Cornel
Lucas Zaccariah jun.
Martin T.
Mooney Wm C.
Moore Joseph B.
Marvell Robert
Molton Wm.
Moore Elder Wm.
Mc. Crackno Alonzo
Mc Dowall S. G.
Norton Wm. S.
Oldham Capt. Daniel
O'Brien F.
Pantono Katy Nouvill.
Peterson Sarah 2 let.
Palmer Wm.
Potter Jud O.
Robertson R.
Richards E.
Robeson Wm.
Roman Paskit, 2 let.
Richmond Bradock
Richmond Dr. Jno. W.
Read Mrs. J.
Ramien Christopher
Rhodes & Calhoun
Slocum Oliver
Stoddard Jno. H.
Stillwell Jno.
Snowden Charles 2 let
Shaw Henry
Shearman Henry
Simmons Cliff
Stoddard Noah
Sawyer Capt. Elisha
Stoddard Jno.
Stony Job
Sisson Catharine
Spencer Capt. Richard
Salsbury Stoddard
Southwick Silas
Shearman Philip
Smith Marther
Stanton Lydia
Smith J.
Tew Henry Jun.
Townsend Job
Taylor Mary-Ann
Taylor Horatio G.
Thomas Allen
Tripp Wm.
Travers Almy
Taylor Mrs. R.
Taber Reuben
Taylor Jacob
Taylor Nicholas
Trevet Eleaser
Vernon W. H.
Vose Thomas
Winslow Capt. H. B.
Weaver Gideon
Wait Daniel 2 let.
Winslow Caleb
Warren Hannah L.
Wightman Paul
Witherly Sarah
Wetherill Daniel
Watson James

Portsmouth, R. I.
Richmond Dr. J. W.
Shearman Richard

Middletown.
Barker Isaac
Barker Elisha
Chace James
Clark Geo.
Dennis Isaac A.
Dennis Isaac
Hazard Nathaniel
Hopkins Isaac
Lake Benj
Tallman Jonathan

Jamestown.
Armstrong Geo.
Cottrell Smith
Dockray James R.
Weeden H. H.

New-Shoreham.
Franklin John
Lewis Jesse

Army
Beckwith Harry
Brown Jonathan
Buchanan Mary
Camfield Curtis
Crossman Joseph
Evens Lt. Henry
Gajusha Richard
Merrill Eli
Thomas Calvin
Tay Stephen

Navy.
Mc'Lane W. B.

N. B.—No Letters will be delivered on the Sabbath, nor after 8 o'clock in the Evening.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have not paid their last quarter's Postage Account, are informed, their credit is stopped at this Office, and if not immediately paid will be put in suit.

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

TO BE LET,

And possession giv'n the 20th March.

THE House in Mill-Street, owned and lately occupied by Capt. *William Littlefield*.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

Newport, March 6.

WANTED,

TWO Vessels, of about 40 Tons, to take Rhode-Island COAL to New-York, from the Mines.—Apply to J. B. LYON, in Newport, or to JOHN A. SMITH, Agent at the Mines.

Portsmouth, March 5.

TO LET,

And Possession given on 1st of April.

THE Dwelling-House belonging to the Estate of FRANCES ROBINSON, deceased, at the south end of the Town, being in excellent repair: For terms apply to

DAVID KING, } *Ex'rs*
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE }

Newport, March 8, 1817.

New Works

Rousmaniere & Barber,

Have just received, among others, the following

NEW WORKS.

Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary, during the years 1806 and 1807.—1 vol.

Clarke's Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa—2 vols

The Emporium of Arts and Sciences.—Conducted by JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Lectures of Thomas Cooper, Esq Professor of Chemistry at Carlisle College, Pennsylvania

Pitkins' Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States.

An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences.—Being a comprehensive system of the elementary parts of an useful and polite education;—adapted to the use of Schools in the United States.—Illustrated by numerous engravings of subjects in Natural History, and a variety of Statistical Tables.

Their Stock of BOOKS is very large, and embraces the standard Works in every department of Literature, which they offer upon as favorable terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America

STATIONARY,

Of every description, constantly for Sale as above

ALSO,

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

Of every description constantly for sale as above

School-Masters and Country Store-Keepers supplied on the best possible terms.

February 15, 1817.

TWENTY PRIZES OF

$1,000

Washington Bridge Lottery.

Scheme, No. 7,

COMMENCED Drawing agreeably to promise, and holds out to Adventurers, a pleasing prospect of a rich harvest of Dollars

The Managers have already drawn Four Days, their List of which has been received, and may be examined gratis at the Office of the Subscriber.

A very few Tickets remain on hand at the original Prize, the demand having having been very great

One Class on the celebrated principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, composed of Fifty Tickets still remains open for Subscription, upon such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory

Whole Tickets, original price $6 00
Quarters, 1 62

But will soon rise.—For Sale at the

Truly Fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office of

J. C. SHAW,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the Estate of JOSEPH MARTIN, late of Newport, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 6.

TO LET,

A FARM at the south end of Newport, containing 110 Acres, called Price's Neck Farm.—All the buildings are in good repair.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.—For terms, apply to

CONSTANT TABER, or
AUDLEY CLARKE.

Newport, Feb. 21.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Meteorological Diary for February, 1817.

1817. Feb.	Thermometer. 8 a.m.	2 p.m.	10 p.m.	Wind. morn to eve.	Weather.
1	18	32	18	NW to NE	A Sight of Snow 1-2 inch, cloudy, clear.
2	24	43	31	WSW	Clear, cloudy, cloudy
3	26	53	18	W to NNW	Cloudy, cloudy, clear.
4	9	17	8	NW to N	Clear, clear, clear.
5	2	9	2	NbyW	Clear, clear, clear.
6	17	32	24	WSW to W	Clear, clear, clear.
7	25	30	26	W	Clear, clear, cloudy.
8	22	44	32	S to SW	Cloudy, clear, cloudy.
9	31	39	26	NE to NW	Snow, snow 6 1-2 inches, cloudy.
10	30	47	34	WSW to W	Clear, cloudy, cloudy.
11	8	16	10	W to WbyS	Clear, clear, clear
12	28	35	13	NE to NW	Snow 1-2 inch, cloudy, cloudy.
13	15	29	23	W to WSW	Clear, clear, cloudy.
14	5	8	1160	NW to N	Clear, clear, clear.
15	960	12	6	NW	Clear, clear, cloudy.
16	10	21	7	N	Clear, clear, clear.
17	18	38	23	WbyS to NE	Cloudy, snow, snow 6 3-4 inches.
18	27	31	33	NNE to NE	Cloudy, snow, snow 5 3-4 inches.
19	25	[illegible]	24	NE to W	Cloudy, clear, clear.
20	28	47	31	W to WbyS	Clear, clear, cloudy.
21	34	39	32	E to SE	Cloudy, cloudy, rain.
22	37	48	34	WSW to SW	Hazy, clear, clear.
23	36	49	35	W to NE	Clear, clear, cloudy.
24	33	32	16	NE to N	Snow and hail 2 inches, rain, snow.
25	18	26	18	W to SbyW	Clear, clear, clear.
26	19	29	19	W	Clear, clear, clear.
27	25	35	34	E to SW	Snow 1 1-2 inch, rain, cloudy.
28	30	34	32	NbyE to NE	Cloudy, cloudy, rain.

Mean cold of the Month, 25°—Mean heat of the warmest day, 40°
Mean cold of the coldest day, 0.

REMARKS.—Twenty-two inches of Snow have fallen here in the course of February;—an unusual quantity for this Island, where all the winter months together seldom produce more.—The Earth has been constantly covered with Snow from the 23d of January to the end of February. The Thermometer, at sunrise on the 15th, marked 13° below cypher, which is 5 degrees lower than any observation of which we have the record, since the settlement of this Island. Yet our outward harbour has not been obstructed by ice, and several vessels bound to eastern and western ports, have, during the severest of the weather, found here a safe refuge. The instance of the Brig Frederick, Mayo, 44 days from Boston bound to Alexandria, loudly calls the attention of our government to this place.—Driven several times by the ice and the N. W. winds, from the entrance of the Chesapeake, after crossing the gulph stream six times, with unavailing efforts to arrive at the place of his destination, the Captain gave orders to bear away for the harbour of Newport, in order to repair the damages of his vessel, and recruit his frost-bitten and exhausted crew.

Since the construction of the Bridge on the east side of the Island, the current both at flood and ebb is more rapid on the west side, and consequently it will require a longer continuation of severe cold, than was formerly necessary to close this harbour.—In order that every one may comprehend this change, it is requisite to state, that this Bridge is a continued mass of stones, raised between 4 and 5 feet above high-water mark, through a pass 1400 feet wide, and averaging 36 feet in depth.—Through this causeway, about 680 feet from its eastern extremity, there is an aperture 16 feet deep, and 30 feet wide, over which there is a draw-bridge.—The waters which pour from Taunton River, united to the great body of waters which collect at the flood-tide in Mount-Hope Bay, used to cause, in that large and deep passage, before the erection of the Bridge, a current of three miles to the hour.—It is evident then, that as only an inconsiderable part of this mass of water can pass through the draw, the bulk of it must issue at the north end of the Island by Bristol ferry, and uniting with the tide-waters to the west of the town of Newport, must greatly increase their rapidity, and retard their congelation.

Andrew V. Allen & Co.

Respectfully acquaint their Customers, and the public,

THAT they have taken the Store, No. 90, Thames-street, next south to Mr. *David Rodman's*, where they offer for Sale, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this town, a complete Assortment of Genuine

GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of

JAMES TOWNSEND & Co.

Was on the 26th inst., by mutual consent, dissolved.—All persons indebted to said Firm, by Note or Book-Account, are requested to make immediate payment.—All persons having demands, will present them to JAMES TOWNSEND, who is duly authorised to settle and adjust all unsettled business of said Firm.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Feb. 27, 1817.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

Respectfully acquaints his former customers, and the public,

THAT he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS, at his stand, corner of Banister's Wharf, and will sell for CASH as low as any Store in Town.—He will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, Feb. 27.

To be LET at Public Auction,

On MONDAY, March 24, 1817, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THAT well-known Estate, late belonging to *Job Almy*, and now occupied by Mr. *Sylvester Brownell*, consisting of 13 Acres of Land, with a dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c:—Conditions made known at the time and place.

Newport, March 7.

TO LET,

THAT excellent and well known FARM, in TIVERTON, the former residence of Col. JOHN COOKE, and late belonging to Capt. ELISHA BROWN, containing about 150 Acres of the best Land in this State.—Said Farm will be Leased for One Year, from the 25th day of March next.—For terms and other particulars, apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1817.

TWO FARMS,

IN Willington, County of Tolland and State of Connecticut, 3 miles and a half from Stafford Springs, containing between two and three hundred Acres of Land, with suitable buildings and a saw-mill—will be exchanged for property in, or in the neighbourhood of Newport.—The Subscriber's only motive for the exchange, is to have the property nearer his place of residence.

J. FRASER.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1817.

TO LET at Public AUCTION

On TUESDAY, March 25, 1817, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE undivided one half of the Mansion-House, Garden and three Lots of Land, late the property of John Banister, Esq. deceased.

CHRISTIAN BANISTER.

Newport, Feb. 27.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given on the first of April next.

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about 4 miles from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton, containing 160 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other out-houses thereon, well watered, and fenced with stone wall; and a young orchard that bears.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH DURFEE.

Tiverton, Feb. 20.

President's Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5, 1817.

Yesterday the Inauguration of the Hon. JAMES MONROE, as President of the United States, took place on the elevated Portico erected in front of the Capitol.

The President and Vice-President were escorted by a large cavalcade of citizens to Congress Hall, where the Ex-President, the Supreme Judges, and the Senators were assembled; and attended the President to the portico, where he delivered the following

SPEECH.

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow-citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own de- [illegible] I cannot enter on their duties [illegible] anxiety for the result.— [illegible] ility I will never [illegible] with confidence, that [illegible] efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our Revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight.—Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this Constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable Treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states respectively, protected by the National government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being?—It is well-known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and, I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one, for the crime of High-Treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in times, which put to the test its strength and efficiency as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this Constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated.—In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest, to demand justice from the party committing the injury, and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all.—War became at length inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the Constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations, of the highest importance, admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe.—Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever more happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a portion of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow-citizens of the North, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States; while the inhabitants of these are amply compensated, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market, by local wants, in less favoured parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the Revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due.—Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success?—While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe.—They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the [illegible] of other nations, the United States may [illegible] be involved in war, and it may in [illegible] be the object of the adversary [illegible] to overset our government, to break our union, and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries.—These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights, or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our skill be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and shipping from invasion will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force, superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into the estimate the loss of property and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications, and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially, both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend, in an eminent degree, on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized, and trained, as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism, and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace, to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention; among which, the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens, much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the United States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will, likewise, require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought, and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it, to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States to discharge the national debt at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the Departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it, to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be preserved against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the greatest object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that is to be done by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensible to the support of our independence, our rights, and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty, that he would be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection, which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, March 3.

A GREAT mass of business was despatched this day, and the session continued (with the interval of an hour) until midnight, when the 14th Congress expired.

Of the public bills passed, were, Acts—To erect the new State of Mississippi.—To regulate the Trade of Plaister of Paris:—To provide for the redemption of the Public Debt:—To preserve the neutral Relations of the U. S. and an unprecedented number of local, municipal, and private Acts.

☞ *The reader may judge of the immensity of the pressure of business, from the fact, that nearly one hundred bills were despatched during the day and night; and upwards of sixty were signed by the President after eleven o'clock at night.*

On motion of Mr. Gaillard, the unanimous thanks of the Senate were voted to the Hon. John Gaillard, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the President pro tempore of the Senate, since his appointment to that office.

Mr. Gaillard made his acknowledgements, in a very neat and affectionate manner.

Mr. Monroe notified the Hon. Mr. Gaillard, that he proposed to take the oath of office on the 4th inst. at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, March 4.

The Senators (excepting those whose term of service expired yesterday) assembled, and Mr. Gaillard took the chair; and the whole were qualified.—The Hon. Messrs. Otis, of Massachusetts; Morrill, of New-Hampshire; Burrill, of Rhode-Island; Dickenson, of New-Jersey; Van Dyke, of Delaware, appeared, and took their seats.—[Mr. Eppie, of Virginia; Chittenden, of Kentucky; and Claiborne, of Louisiana, did not attend.]

The Hon. Mr. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, then appeared, and took his seat as President of the Senate.

House of Representatives, Monday, March 3.

The details of the immense quantity of business done this day, have not yet been received.

The "*Bonus Bill*," which passed both Houses, was returned by the President, with his reasons for not signing it.—The House immediately proceeded to pass on the bill, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, when the numbers were;—For passing the bill, 60—Against it, 56—There not being two-thirds, the bill was lost.

Mr. Findley, (as Father of the House,) moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, for the ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations, and the correctness with which he has performed the arduous duties of the chair.

Mr. Hopkinson seconded the motion, and expressed his regret at the thinness of the House, that the unanimity might be more apparent. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MARCH 6.

Congressional.

Within the two last days of the session, besides the passage and rejection of so many bills, there were other incidents worthy of notice.—A few of them follow:—

IN SENATE.

The bill concerning persons escaping from the service of their masters, was, on motion of Mr. Tait, postponed to a day beyond the session.

The bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States being before the Senate, a motion was made by Mr. Smith to postpone it to a day beyond the session; which motion failed. Yeas 8, nays 28.

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed to the bill by the committee of foreign relations, in the following words:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners of all armed ships sailing out of the ports of the United States, and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient securities, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, excluding her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners in cruising or committing hostilities, or in aiding or cooperating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

The question was decided affirmatively. Yeas 17, nays 13.

The bill finally passed the Senate.—Yeas 23, nays 10.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. King, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be collected, digested, printed, and laid before the Senate at the next session of Congress, so much of the Treaties, Laws, and Regulations of the different foreign countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, as relates to import, export, tonnage, light house, pilotage, and other port duties; to bounties and drawbacks; to colonial trade and navigation; to the national character

? magnets ; to the ship's [illegible], and navigation of such foreign [illegible] respectively ; specifying the comparative footing of national and foreign ships employed in any branch of such commercial intercourse.

The bill to regulate the trade in Plaister of Paris having been so amended as to take effect on the 4th day of July, (instead of the 1st day of May next) passed—Yeas 32, nays 3.

Address of the Vice-President to the Senate, after having taken the Oath of Office on the fourth day of March.

Gentlemen of the Senate :

In entering the office of Vice-President, I beg leave to offer a public acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon me by the People of the United States, by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose patriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive this day the highest reward that a free people can bestow.

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberate assemblies ; and when at the same time I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealous industry and rigid impartiality. If aught beyond these shall merit approbation, it will be justly ascribed to the wisdom and magnanimity of the Members of this dignified body—and upon that wisdom and magnanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1817.

European Advices.

French papers to the 23d January, containing London dates to the 18th, have been received in Boston.

Every event in Europe continued to indicate the stability of Peace.—The French and English Stocks were rising; and the Prince of English money-lenders, (Mr. BARING,) was in Paris, negociating a large loan. Though *bread* was dear in England, *silver* was cheap —a dollar being worth only 97 cents in bank-bills. In all the European nations, retrenchments were continually making in their War Establishments, and improvements essayed in civil polity, arts, commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

The Prince Regent of England has directed that in future, all the vessels in the British navy shall be distinguished by the number of guns and carronades they actually mount, and not according to the erroneous denominations which had long ago grown into use.

Since the fourth of June, 1814, the British army has lost, in the field, or by natural deaths, no fewer than sixty three general officers.

The London papers give a report of a Commercial Treaty having been made by Mr. Pinkney between Rome and the United States.

Bread stuffs in England continued at about the same price as per last advices, cotton had improved a little.

Thirty two hundred barrels of American flour were sold at Auction in Liverpool, on the 7th of January, at from 73 to 78 shillings. Wheat was 19 to 20 shillings and 6 pence.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, January 8.

" Since our last there have been but few arrivals of cotton from the United States ; and as the trade in Manchester is improving, the prospect of a continuance of good prices for cotton is very fair—Uplands now sell at 17 1-2 to 20d ; New-Orleans 18 to 22d ; Sea-Islands 2s to 2s 5d per lb. Wheat 19 to 20s per 70 lbs ; superfine flour 74 to 77s bbl ; rice, in bond, 40 to 42s per cwt ; flaxseed for crushing 75 to 78s per hhd ; ashes 46s in bond, and (duty paid) 56s to 57s—Pearls 70 to 72s ; turpentine 16s to 18s per cwt ; tar 16s to 18s bbl."

The Inaugural Speech.

President Monroe's Speech, on taking the oaths of office, is given in our columns. Its temper, (says the Editor of the Boston Centinel) will be found to be dispassionate ;—its style, plain as the alphabet ;—and its principles and promises more in accordance with measures of the days of WASHINGTON, than any thing we have seen since those days.—If, as the *Intelligencer* remarks, " he adheres to them, they will bear him triumphantly through ;" and will secure him not only the concurrence, but the gratitude of the Federalists.

The new school Democrats in Pennsylvania, have agreed to support the Hon. WILLIAM FINDLAY, as their Gubernatorial Candidate—the old school have nominated Gen. HEISTER.

In New-York State the Democrats are divided, some being for Gen. Porter, and some for Mr. Clinton, as Governor.

The New Cabinet.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th inst. announces that the following appointments have been made, " by the *President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate :*

" To be Secretary for the Department of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

" To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

" To be Secretary for the Department of War, ISAAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

" Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department."

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post has seen a letter from Washington, which says, Richard Rush, the present Attorney-General, will succeed Mr. Adams as our Minister at London ; and that Walter Jones, Esq. will succeed Mr. Rush, as Attorney-General—John Graham, Esq. is to conduct the duties of the department of state, until Mr. Adams arrives.—Mr. Lee, C. Freeman, and R. Harrison, it is said, will be appointed Auditors.

By the arrival at New-York of the schooner Young-Emma, in 14 days from Porto-Rico, we learn that two Spanish frigates and 22 transports, having on board 2000 men, arrived at Aguedilla on the 18th of February, from Spain, bound to Mexico.

A letter from Hamilton (Bermuda) says, " The prospect still exists that the advantages of our free port act will shortly be increased, and I have no doubt that during the present session of Parliament, it will be permitted to the Americans to take from here rum and molasses, as well as sugar and coffee."

The Maryland State Prison has been damaged by fire to the amount of $16,000. It is supposed to have been fired by one of the criminals ; none of whom, however, escaped.

Accounts from Aux-Cayes, state, that Petion's squadron, consisting of a ship of 24 guns, a brig of 14, a schooner and tender, had gone to sea, with the view of meeting with Christophe's frigate and brig, and engaging them.—They also state, that the trade of the United States was not permitted to enjoy the same privileges as that of England, the former paying 11 1-2 per cent on the value of their cargoes, and the latter but half that amount.—Markets dull.

Letters from Gibraltar, per the Java frigate, of the 20th January, say that flour was 19 dollars, and that rice had risen 20 per cent.

By an abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1815, communicated to Congress on the 16th ultimo, by the Secretary of the Treasury, we find that the aggregate tonnage of the district of Newport was 12,715 ; Bristol, 6,944 ; Providence, 18,538 ; Boston, 137,008 ; New-York, 278,868 ; Philadelphia, 99,309 ; Baltimore, 107,157 ;—and that the total is 1,368,127 tons.

The election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. in Massachusetts, will take place on the first Monday of the ensuing month. If proper exertion be made by the federalists, the result need not be feared. The wise, impartial and temperate administration of Governor Brooks has happily maintained the prosperity and political respectability of the Commonwealth ; and the people cannot but regard the causeless but vindictive opposition made to his re-election as the offspring of selfishness and ambition.—We are persuaded that Gen. Dearborn will again be pronounced " *unfit for service.*"—*Prov. American.*

Major R. H. M'Pherson, American Consul at Madeira, died at that place about the middle of January—Mr. March now officiates as consul at that Island.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Standing Committee of the " RELIEF SOCIETY," *with pleasure acknowledge the generous support they have received by donations from benevolent individuals, and the handsome collections made at their request in several religious Congregations ; they cannot forbear specially to notice, the receipt of Twenty-five Dollars from an unknown Benefactor ; and likewise the Sums received from Two of our absent Citizens, who have thus manifested their Regard for their native Town.*

The Committee hope, the Public need not be assured, that the Funds which they have had at command, (about Three Hundred Dollars,) have been distributed in the most careful manner, and have afforded essential support to large numbers, (more than One Hundred and Fifty Families,) who were extremely destitute.

Although the severity of Winter may be past, there are still many cases of distress, arising from want of employment or sickness, where Charity would be well bestowed, and in behalf of such the aid of the Benevolent is still solicited.

Newport, March 14, 1817.

ANNUAL ELECTION. APRIL 1817.

Washington Nomination.

HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM JONES, ESQ.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE

JEREMIAH THURSTON, ESQ.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

FOR SENATORS.

NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq.
JAMES RHODES, Esq.
AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq.
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq.
SYLVESTER CHILD, Esq.
NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, Esq.
THOMAS NOYES, Esq.
ROWLAND HAZARD, Esq.
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, Esq.
DUTEE SMITH, Esq.

SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. SECRETARY.
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Esq. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. GENERAL-TREASURER.

FELLOW CITIZENS !

The above Prox, with the exception of one gentleman, who has been nominated to supply a vacancy occasioned by resignation, comprises the names of your General Officers the past year.—They are recommended to your suffrages, at the ensuing Election, by a General Convention of your Representatives from the several Towns, and by their wise, moderate, and impartial administration of the State Government.

Although the times are not deemed critical, still our Elections demand attention ; and it remains for you to determine whether the mild and equitable administration of your present rulers shall continue ; or your political opponents be permitted to come into power, and disorganize every Branch of the Government.—It is confidently believed, you will not suffer this derogation of principle and duty ; but when summoned to the polls, that you will do your duty, in voting for the gentlemen above named.

Married,

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Webb, Mr. WALTER NODMAN, to Miss ELIZA SWANEY, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Swaney, of this town.

Died,

At New-York on the 5th inst. Mrs. GRACE LEVY, formerly of this town, in the 75th year of her age.

At Providence on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHERINE JAMES, consort of Mr. John James, and daughter of the late Mr. William Downing, of this town, in the 59th year of her age.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, in the 64th year of his age.—Funeral will be this Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Thames-Street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, March 15, 1817.

ENTERED,

Brig Hannah, Hicks, Sligo

CLEARED,

Sloop George & Mary Langley, N. York
B. D. Jones, Cahoone, ditto
Susan, Beardsley, ditto
Commerce, Cottrell, ditto
Invincible, Greene, Edenton

Arrived at this port on Monday last, in distress, Ship William, of New-York—The William, Baker master, sailed from Hull, Nov. 29th, for New-York, with a cargo of 300 tons coal.—After experiencing severe gales, the William was fallen in with by the brig Hyder Ally, Howe, from London bound to New-York, when Capt. Baker and his crew deserted her, in consequence of her being much wrecked, and in want of provisions, and went on board of the Hyder Ally.—Five seamen, put on board the brig by the American Consul at London, and two of the Hyder Ally's crew, went voluntarily on board the William, and succeeded in getting her into this port, after suffering great hardships, and for several days were without provisions.—March 1st, lat. 46, spoke ship Nancy, 6 days from Newburyport for the West-Indies.—March 7th, lat. 41, long. 69, spoke ship Belfast, Bunker, 3 days from New-York for Liverpool, who generously supplied us with provisions.

Same day, Arrived in distress, Brig Hannah, Hicks, of New-York, 95 days from Sligo, with 46 passengers, and a cargo of *Beef, Butter, and* 10 *Tons of Hay.*—having experienced severe gales on the coast.—Dec. 31st, lat. 43, 40, long. 32, spoke ship Caroline, 21 days from Philadeldhia for Bordeaux.—Jan. 30th, lat. 40, long. 56, fell in with the wreck of a ship's full of water, mainmast gone about [illegible] feet above the deck, about 120 tons, had a small figure head, and verdigrease bottom ; blowing heavy, could not board her.—March 1, lat. 41, long. 66, spoke a brig 14 days from St. Domingo bound to New-York, having lost her foremast, blowing heavy could not learn her name—requested a supply of provisions, but being on allowance, could not supply her.

Arrived yesterday, Brig George Washington, Cowing, 7 days from Norfolk, with flour, bound to Providence.

The Ship George, Northey, of Salem, 125 days from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, sugar, &c. arrived at Holmes' Hole on Saturday last, having lost 5 of her crew, and 7 being then sick.—She sailed on Monday for Boston, and the next evening she struck several times on the South Shoal of Nantucket, which caused her to leak badly, and compelled her to bear away for this port.—On Thursday evening, the wind being a-head, she anchored near the light-house ; and yesterday morning the Revenue Cutter Vigilant, Capt. Cahoone, proceeded to her assistance ; after putting several of his crew on board, he offered his services to aid in bringing her into the harbor, but which were declined, having several Vineyard pilots on board.—She got under way yesterday afternoon to beat into the harbour, but unfortunately, last evening, she grounded at high-water on the north point of Fort Wolcott, where she lies in a bad situation.—A considerable part of her cargo must be taken out, before she can be got off.

The Sligo Journal of the 27th Nov. (received here by the brig Hannah) contains an account of the loss of the brig Juno, Capt. Henry, of and from New-York bound to Sligo, with timber, on the 8th of Nov. at 8 o'clock at night, in lat. 51, long. 17, and only one seamen, (Lorine Charles Deroll, of New-York) was saved, out of thirty-three persons on board, 22 of whom were passengers, all belonging to, or about Sligo.

At Point-Petre Feb. 7th, Brig Union, Carter, of this port, for Havanna in 10 days ; sch'r Hiram, Taylor, for this port in 10 days ; brig Cleopatra, Tripp, of do. for New-York ; brig Prince Eugene, Tobey, (capt. dead.)

The Brig Russell, Newton, was at Trinidad, (Cuba) Feb. 17th, to sail in 10 days for this port.

The brig Perseverance, Lawton, of this port, arrived at New-York on Monday last, in 14 days from Matanzies.

The brig Hebe, Phillips, of this port, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 8 days from Georgetown.

Irish Butter and Beef.

TWO Hundred Firkins first quality Irish BUTTER,
Sixty Tierces of Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
Ten Chaldrons of COAL.
Landing from Brig Hannah, and entitled to Drawback.
For Sale, by
CHRIS. RHODES.
Newport, March 14, 1817.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS to LET, his WHARF, with the House and Stores on it.—Or to Let the HOUSE to a person who will carry on extensively the Lumber and Wood business on the Wharf and grounds,—and collect the Wharfage and Storage, on an equitable allowance out of the same.—Application to be made to Capt. WILLIAM ENOS.
WALTER CHANNING.
March 14, 1817.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of April.
THE HOUSE in Church-street, next east of the Moravian Meeting-House.—For further information, enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
March 14, 1817.

TO LET,

THE Patience Island FARM, containing about 200 Acres of Land, of the first quality, with convenient buildings and accommodations for a tenant.—Possession given the 25th of March.—For terms, &c. apply to
ARNOLD HAZARD.
Jamestown, March 12.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of BRADFORD RICHMOND, Esq. late of Westport, in the County of Bristol, (Mass.) deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the House of Alexander R Brownell, in Little-Compton, on the last Saturday of Dec. instant, and on the last Saturdays of each succeeding month, from to 5 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, until the term of six months shall be completed.
A. R. BROWNELL, } Com'rs
PARDON BROWNELL, }
Little-Compton, Dec. 23, 1816.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
On MONDAY, March 24, 1816, at 2 o'clock A. M. on the premises.
THE wood-work of the House situated on the Hill, commonly called the Church-House.—Conditions made known at the time and place.
SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*
Newport, March 1.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Stock and Hay, on the Farm occupied by Mr. JOSEPH LAWTON, in South-Kingstown, advertised in the last Mercury to be Sold at Public Auction, has been Sold at private Sale.
March 14, 1817.

BOSTON AND NEWPORT LINE OF WAGGONS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they continue to run their line of Waggons from Boston to Newport, (R. I.) regularly every week through Taunton, Berkley, Freetown, Troy, Tiverton, over the Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry to Newport. They leave Boston every Saturday afternoon, arrive at Taunton on Monday evening, leave there on Tuesday morning, arrive in Newport on Wednesday morning.—Returning, leaves there the same day in the afternoon, arrives at Taunton on Thursday, P. M. leaves there on Friday morning, arrives in Boston on Saturday morning.

Places for leaving orders in Boston are Mrs. Trask's hotel, Bromfields lane, at Jacob's General Stage Office, No. 1, Dock-square, and at Messrs. Seabury and Andrew's store, No. 17, Milk-street. In Taunton, at Mr. Smith's.—In Newport, at Week's boarding-house, and at J. Sterns's store, Banister's Wharf.

The Subscribers have contracted with J. Sterns, Banister's wharf, Newport, for the storage of goods and baggage, where they may be left with safety.—All orders or goods left at the above places will meet immediate attention.—As there is regular Packets leaving Newport for New-York, and New-York for Newport every day in the week, goods may be transported on this route from Boston to New-York or back, with more expedition than any other.

This line is furnished with good Horses, good covered Waggons, with careful and faithful drivers. Every attention will be paid to all goods and business committed to their care.

Any number of extra teams furnished at the shortest notice.
DAVENPORTS & PAUL.
Boston, March 1, 1817.

FOUND,

ON the 4th inst. near the Stone Bridge, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, and a number of papers of consequence to the owner.—The owner proving property, and paying for this advertisement, may have it again on application at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
March 15, 1817.

NOTICE.

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened for the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, at No. 5, Long-Wharf.—All those disposed to enter the service of their country, are requested to call.
B. WATSON, *Major U. S. Army.*
Newport, Feb. 20, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of FRANCES ROBINSON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, request all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
DAVID KING, } *Ex'rs*
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE }
Newport, March 8, 1817.

NOTICE.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
WASHINGTON, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March* 12, 1817.
WHEREAS ALFRED UPDIKE of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, has this day filed in said Office, the copy of a vote of the General Assembly, at their February Session, A. D. 1817, extending to him the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, " An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors."—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said Alfred to be and appear, if they think fit, before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, on the fourth Monday of April next, to nominate Commissioners or Assignees, to receive an Assignment of his estate according to the provisions of said act.
JAMES HELME, Jun. Clk.

Poetry.

From a London Paper.

[illegible] Intermixed with Thorns.

On a bank, near the water, a cool rural seat
Most inviting appear'd to my eye;
Where the newly blown Rose, and the Eglantine sweet,
Seem'd in fragrance and beauty to vie.

With the spot quite delighted, so lovely around,
On its charms my attention was fixed;
But, too hastily culling a blossom, I found,
That its sweets were with thorns intermixed!

Thus it is in life's prospects, I mournfully thought;
Thus our pleasures are all incomplete;
Though fair to our view, by experience we're taught,
There are thorns intermix'd with the sweet.

Should FRIENDSHIP enliven our path with its flowers,
And its virtues our bosoms adorn;
While together, how bless'd, and how sweet are the hours;
But in absence how sharp is the thorn!

[illegible]od & Stevens

[illegible] friends and the Public,

THAT they have Removed to No. 116, Thames-Street, one door south of their old stand, where they carry on the business of

PAINTING & GLAZING,

In all its various branches.—They offer for Sale, as low as can be purchased in the tate, the following, together with a great number of other articles:—

London White Lead,	Litharge
do. Red Lead	Prussian Blue
Black Lead	Dutch Pink
Spanish White	Rose Pink
Paris White	Smalt
Spanish Brown	White Vitriol
Purple Brown	Gold Leaf
Venetian Red	Gum Shellack
French Yellow	Linseed Oil, boiled or unboiled
English Yellow	Spirits of Turpentine
Chome Yellow	Black Varnish
Patent Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vedigrise	Copal Varnish.
Umbe	

By sending the dimensions of a Vessel, House or Room, their friends can be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Paint and Oil for the same.

They request all those who have Accounts over one year's standing, to call and settle them.

Newport, Jan. 10.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Anstis E. Richardson, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, three doors west of the *Newport Mercury Office*, where they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. The Library is very extensive, and contains the best works in every department of Literature, and a great number of Novels, Romances, &c.—The choice publications of the day will be regularly added.—The public may rely upon their best efforts to render the Library worthy attention.

They have also for Sale,

An Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, very cheap.

Newport, Jan. 25.

ISAAC BURDICK & SON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they opened the STORE No. 75, Thames-street, recently occupied by *J. M. Weaver & Co.* where they have for Sale a general Assortment of genuine

West-India Goods & Groceries

Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—Those who are indebted to the late firm of JACOB M. WEAVER & Co. are called upon for the last time, to make immediate payment to ISAAC BURDICK, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in a legal train for collection.

Newport, Feb. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers to Sell, or Rent his FARM on Jamestown containing about 200 Acres.—The buildings and fences are in good repair, and the soil is excellent for grass and grain.—Apply to

D. LYMAN.

November 29, 1816.

CHEAP GOODS, for Cash!

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

No. 187, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, an extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased at the Auctions in Boston, for Cash, among which are:—

Extra Superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

Pelisse Cloths, very handsome and of the most fashionable colours.

Plains and Fearnaughts, very low

Flannels of all colours—some white, very fine.

12-4 and 10-4 Blankets.

Bombazets of a variety of colours, very low.

Furniture Chintz, and Imitation Shawls.

Color'd Levantine Silk, and black florentine Vestings, very nice.

Black and color'd Worsted Hose very fine.

With a variety of other articles.

Newport, Nov. 2.

JOHN J. ALLAN,

Respectfully informs his Customers, and the Public,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 37, Long-Wharf, where he offers for Sale, at wholesale or retail, cheap for Cash, the following articles, viz:—

2,000 bushels Turks-Island SALT
100 Barrels Herring
50 do. Pickled Codfish
30 do. Mackarel
20 do. Beef—20 do. Pork
50 Quintals Codfish
60 M. Shingles
2 Pipes French Brandy

Also, constantly on hand,

FLOUR for Families use; with a general Assortment of GROCERIES.

For Sale or Charter,

The Brig POLLY, as she now lies in front of his Store.—Apply as above.

Newport, Dec. 27.

HENRY RUGGLES,

Offer for Sale, on Lyon's Wharf,

347 R. O. Shooks
100 W. O. Hogsheads
60,000 feet Merchantable Boards and Plank
8,000 do. 3-inch Plank
20,000 do. clear Boards and Plank
20,000 do. Joist
30,000 do. Timber.
1,000 Cedar Rails
100,000 Shingles
15,000 Laths
1,000 Clapboards.

Newport, Dec. 27. 3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, and duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of JOHN CROOKE, late of Middletown, deceased, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present the same, and those who are indebted, to make payment to

WILLIAM CROOKE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1816.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House and Store, No. 137, Thames-street, (sign of the Golden Eagle) lately occupied by Mr. *Alanson Richmond*, being one of the best stands for business in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to

PARDON T. MUMFORD,
No. 112, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 1.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given on the 25th of March next.

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about one mile from the State-House in Newport, containing [illegible] Acres of Land, with a [illegible] House and other out-houses [illegible] and a good orchard.—For [illegible] &c. apply to

NICHOLAS TAYLOR.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1817.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of GODFREY WENWOOD, late of Newport, baker, deceased represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period, for that purpose

BENJAMIN HADWEN, } Com'rs
JOB E. TOWNSEND, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH C. WENWOOD } Exec'rs
ELIZA F. WENWOOD, }

Newport, Feb. 15, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN

HAS just received, by the latest arrivals at New-York, from Liverpool, some NEW GOODS, among which are:—

Balloon Furniture DIMITIES
Cotton Shirtings, high and low priced
12 and 13-quarter Counterpanes
Super super black lace, ground UNDRESS'D CALICOES
Brown and yellow fancy ditto
Cheese stripes and fancy checks ditto
Undress'd fancy super super lace, ground Calicoes
Do. do. do. Check ditto
Superfine Furniture ditto
Ladies and gentlemen's worsted Hose
Girl's and boy's white and color'd do.
—all of which are of a very superior quality
Jaconet and cambric Muslins
Imitation damask Shawls
Rich plaid and Mourning ditto.

ALSO,

7, 8, and 4-4 IRISH LINENS.

Likewise, on hand,

A Quantity of Cutlery, Hard-Ware, and a few Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Ten Casks of COLMENAR WINE, All of which he will sell low for Cash.—New-York Money and Treasury-Notes taken at par.

Newport, Dec. 18.

JONATHAN EASTON,

No. 53, Broad-street, has just received and for Sale,

A Few Barrels Alexandria and Richmond Flour; 5 bags soft-shelled Almonds; 10 barrels first quality Irish Pork; Starch, Pimento, &c.—3000 lbs. COFFEE; 40 Firkins Butter; 20 barrels New-York Pippins; 10 Casks Russia Tallow; 15 boxes Havanna white and brown Sugars; 3 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 3 hhds. Copperas; 1-2 Ton Logwood.

ALSO,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be Sold, at Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be bought in Newport.

Newport, March 1, 1817.

WILLIAM WHITE,

No. 36 & 37, Long-Wharf,

Has for Sale,

HOGSHEADS Rum; Pipes Gin; do. Wine; London Porter; bbls. Cider; Molasses; Muscovado Sugar; Currants 10 cents per lb.; dried apples, white beans; chocolate; Hartford candles; New-York soap; 50,000 segars; negro-head tobacco; Turks-Island Bonavista and Lisbon Salt; Iron hollow ware assorted; mess pork; hams; 500 baskets assorted; 22 dozen baskets salt; 1 cask rice; 1 hhd. calavant peas; 5000 wt. sheet lead; 6 gross iron spoons; 200 pair men's and boys shoes; 4000 feet oars; 5000 clapboards; 25 M. shingles; assorted flat square and round iron; four different kinds steel; 100 doz. Hartford bottles; 50 bbls. mackarel.

With the general assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.

Newport, June 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Administrators on the Estate of BENJAMIN HAMMETT, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, request all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

LEAH HAMMETT, *Adm'x.*
NATHAN B. HAMMETT, } *Adm'rs*
ROBERT W. HAMMETT, }

Newport, Dec. 19, 1816.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the FARM on which he now lives.—Said Farm is situated in Portsmouth, about 2 miles from Bristol Ferry, on the west road leading to Newport.—It contains about 130 Acres of excellent land, with a stream of water running through a part of it at all seasons of the year, several springs, and an excellent well of water.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, in good repair; a barn, crib, chaise-house and other outbuildings. It is well fenced, and divided into a number of divisions, with good stone-walls, for the conveniency of meadow and pasture; and has on it about 4 acres of orcharding, of choice grafted fruit trees, of a superior quality, consisting of apple, pear, quince and cherry trees. Said Farm for pleasantness of situation and fertility, is perhaps equalled by few; it is suitable for a farmer, for a public house, or for a gentleman of pleasure, and will be sold cheap.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms, and view the Farm, by applying to

ISAAC ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, Sept. 18.

SALT, &c.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale at his Store on the Long-Wharf.

9000 Bushels St. Ubes coarse SALT

Now landing from Ship George Washington.

Also, the following Bremen Goods *at his Store, No. 2, Church-street, viz:—*

11 Casks green Wine and Porter Bottles
5 Boxes of Nurenberg Toys
1 cask of Gimblets, 230 dozen
1 box of 60 lb. Thead, No. 8 to 50, and 50 doz. Tape
1 box of 42 Bottle Cases
1 do of 600 doz. Watch Glasses
1 do of 6 doz. Violins or Fiddles, No. 6 to 16
1 do. of 245 doz. fine Pencils, and 10 lb. of Sealing Wax.
1 do. of Shirting Linen.
1 Case of 5 1-2 doz. Bird Cages
1 cask of 116 lb. Pack Thread
2 boxes of Slates No. 4 to 32.
1 box of Oil Cloth, 30 pieces
1 do. of 1000 half-pint Tumblers
1 bale of Sail Cloth
1 do. of Ticklenburghs
1 do. of Hessians, or bagging
1 box of 170 doz. Pocket and Statia Glasses.
1 do. of 26 doz. Toilet Glasses
1 cask of 62,000 Marbles.
5 Bales Corks.

Newport, August 2.

RUSSIA GOODS.

RUSSIA Clean HEMP; Old and New Sable Iron; Yellow and White Candle Tallow; Russia Duck and Sheetings.—Now landing, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by

WILLIAM D'WOLF, and
ROBERT ROGERS, jun.

Bristol, Oct. 11.

Anthony V. Taylor,

No. 156, Thames-Street.

HAS received by the latest arrivals from England, a very handsome Assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, consisting of warranted English blister'd Steel; German and cast do.; sheet iron and lead; brass kettles; brass scales and scale beams; steelyards; nests of iron weights; warming pans; post and box coffee mills; andirons, shovel and tongs; brass nose and common bellows; fancy do.; saws, locks and hinges; screws of all descriptions; trace and jack chains; curriers and drawing knives; butcher and shoe ditto; table, desert, pocket and pen knives; razors, scissors, &c. &c.—The above Articles will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash.

Newport, Dec. 6.

GOODS,

Fresh and Cheaper than ever.

J. W. EDDY,

Has just opened,

AN Assortment of SUMMER GOODS, at less prices than ever have been offered for sale in this town, consisting of every article usually called for; among them are:—Superfine Ginghams at 25 cents per yard; Cambrics, fine, at 20 cents; 6-4 Cottons at 17 cents; large pocket Handkerchiefs at 4 cents; and other goods in proportion.—The public are invited to call and examine.

Newport, June 28.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate situated on the South side of Washington-square, next east of the *Bank of Rhode-Island*, and formerly owned by Robert Rogers, Esq.—There is probably not a better dwelling-House, or a more eligible situation in Newport.—For terms, &c. apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SARAH HAMMETT, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period, for that purpose.

PELEG KAIGHN, } Com'rs.
STEPHEN GOULD. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN RODMAN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Feb. 6, 1817.

Declaration of Independence.

THE Plan and Proposals for a SPLENDID EDITION of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, now preparing for publication in Philadelphia, may be examined at the POST-OFFICE in Newport, where Gentlemen wishing to subscribe may leave their names, and they will be forwarded to the Agents in Providence.—Its size will be 36 inches by 24 and it will contain, besides the Declaration, the *fac similes* of the original signatures; the Portraits of the Chief of the Revolutionary Armies, the President of Congress and the Author of the Declaration, and other superb decorations and necessary appendages.

Newport, Jan. 17.

State of Rhode-Island, &c

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February session*, A. D. 1817.

An ACT, in amendment of an Act, entitled "An Act to organize the Militia."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That the Militia in this State shall meet for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving them in martial exercise, once in every year, on any days in the month of September, Sundays and Mondays excepted, in regiment or battalion, except as is excepted in the twenty-third section of the act to which this act is an amendment, at such places as the Commandants of the regiments respectively shall appoint, and on such days as shall be appointed by the Brigadier-Generals of the respective brigades.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on the day next preceding the day appointed for any regimental or battalion training, the militia of such regiment or battalion shall meet by companies, for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving them in martial exercise.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the commanding officer of any company shall issue his warrant, as required by law, for the warning of his company for the said regimental or battalion training, he shall also issue his warrant for the assembling of his company for the aforesaid company training, in manner and form, and to be executed and returned as is provided in the tenth section of the act to which this act is an amendment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on the last Monday in April, in every year the commissioned officers of the respective regiments shall meet at such places as shall be appointed by the respective Commandants for the purpose of improving themselves in martial exercise, and that the commanding officer of such regiment shall, at least ten days before the said last Monday in April, issue his warrant to the Adjutant of such regiment requiring him to warn the officers of such regiment to meet at the time and place appointed; and such Adjutant shall warn the officers as aforesaid either by giving personal notice or by leaving notice in writing, at their usual places of abode, at least six days before such time of meeting and shall make return of his doings thereon to such commanding officer one day at least before the time of meeting as aforesaid. And any officer who shall neglect to attend such meeting, shall be fined five dollars; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to return the names of all such delinquents who shall not have paid their fines nor rendered to said commanding officer satisfactory excuse for their neglect, to some one of the Justices of the Peace in his county within the times and in the manner required by the act to which this is an amendment, in the case of delinquent non-commissioned officers or privates at regimental trainings which Justice of the Peace shall thereupon issue his warrant to collect such fines within the times and in the manner and form provided by law for the collection of fines of delinquent non-commissioned officers or privates.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the body of no delinquent shall hereafter be arrested or committed to gaol for non-payment of any military fine or fines and that all warrants hereafter to be issued for the collection of such fine or fines shall run against the goods and chattels of such delinquent, and not against his body.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act to which this act is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be published three weeks successively, in all the news-papers printed in this State.

A true Copy: Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 500 Bushels FLAX-SEED for which Cash will be paid on delivery. Apply to

PELEG T. EASTON.

Newport, Feb. 21.